

REMARKS

At the time of the Office Action dated October 25, 2005, claims 1-12 were pending and rejected in this application. Independent claims 1, 4, and 7 have been amended to clarify that the claimed text is within "a single discreet document." Support for this limitation is found throughout Applicants' originally-filed specification, for example on page 5, lines 6-7, which refers to solving the problem of creating "mixed translation of content within one document" (emphasis added). Applicants submit that the present Amendment does not generate any new matter issue.

**CLAIMS 1, 3-4, 6-7, AND 9 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102 FOR ANTICIPATION
BASED UPON LAKRITZ, U.S. PATENT NO. 6,623,529**

On pages 2-4 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserted that Lakritz discloses the invention corresponding to that claimed. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

On page 7 of the Examiner's Answer dated March 3, 2006, the Examiner asserted the following:

Appellants argue that "a portion of the text" must be a portion of one single document. However, there is no such claimed requirement. The claim only requires "creating text in the first language." Lakritz, in column 5, lines 10-13, discloses that the master site content is in a language, which means that the created text of the master site is in a first language. Lakritz further discloses that some of the documents in the website are translated in a second language (col 6, lines 21-34). Thus, *a portion of the text of the website* is in a second language. Therefore, *the entire text of the website is in a mixed language*. In other words, the entire text of the website is produced as a mixed translation of the text. (emphasis in original)

The Examiner, therefore, has defined the term "text," when used with regard to a website, as referring to all the documents in a website.

As noted above, claims 1, 4, and 7 have been amended to clarify that the claimed text is within "a single discreet document." Therefore, claims 1, 4, and 7 distinguish over the Lakritz since Lakritz fails to teach or suggest that a portion of a text in a first language, within a single discreet document, is automatically translated into at least one target language to produce a mixed translation of the text. Thus, Applicants respectfully submits that the imposed rejection of claims 1, 3-4, 6-7, and 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 for anticipation based upon Lakritz is not viable and, hence, solicit withdrawal thereof.

CLAIMS 2, 5, AND 8 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103 FOR OBVIOUSNESS BASED UPON LAKRITZ IN VIEW OF GREFENSTETTE, U.S. PATENT NO. 6,396,951

Claims 2, 5, and 8 are patentable at least based upon their dependency respectively to independent claims 1, 4, and 7. As discussed above, the Lakritz fails to explicitly or inherently identically disclose all the limitations recited in independent claims 1, 4 and 7. Furthermore, the Examiner has not established that the Examiner's secondary reference of Grefenstette overcomes the previously argued deficiencies of Lakritz. Thus, Applicants respectfully submits that the imposed rejection of claims 2, 5, and 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 for obviousness based upon Lakritz in view of Grefenstette is not viable and, hence, solicit withdrawal thereof.

CLAIMS 10-12 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103 FOR OBVIOUSNESS BASED UPON LAKRITZ

Claims 10-12 are patentable at least based upon their dependency respectively to independent claims 1, 4, and 7. As discussed above, the Lakritz fails to explicitly or inherently identically disclose all the limitations recited in independent claims 1, 4 and 7. Thus, Applicants

respectfully submits that the imposed rejection of claims 10-12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 for obviousness based upon Lakritz is not viable and, hence, solicit withdrawal thereof.

Applicants have made every effort to present claims which distinguish over the prior art, and it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance. However, Applicants invite the Examiner to call the undersigned if it is believed that a telephonic interview would expedite the prosecution of the application to an allowance. Accordingly, and in view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants hereby respectfully request reconsideration and prompt allowance of the pending claims.

Although Applicants believe that all claims are in condition for allowance, the Examiner is directed to the following statement found in M.P.E.P. § 706(II):

When an application discloses patentable subject matter and it is apparent from the claims and the applicant's arguments that the claims are intended to be directed to such patentable subject matter, but the claims in their present form cannot be allowed because of defects in form or omission of a limitation, the examiner should not stop with a bare objection or rejection of the claims. The examiner's action should be constructive in nature and when possible should offer a definite suggestion for correction.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 09-0461, and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

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Respectfully submitted,

Scott D. Paul
Registration No. 42,984
Steven M. Greenberg
Registration No. 44,725
CUSTOMER NUMBER 46320